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AT BRANCH OFFICES.

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New-Dork Daily Tribuna

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THIRTY FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Baron von Schrader, the German nobleman whom Count, von Katze wounded in a duel, is lying at the point of death in a hospital in Potsdam. = The Spanish Government is about to send 5,000 cavalry to Cuba in response to General Weyler's demand for more troops = It is reported in London that the Nile expedition is making slow headway, and that the entire Egyptian reserve fund may be ab-

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session House: The bill imposing a tax on filled cheese was passed by a vote of 160 to 58.

DOMESTIC .- A secret political conference was held at the White House on Friday night, ex-Secretary Whitney being among those present. - Charges of fraud and collusion in connection with the award of the seed contract have been made against Secretary Morton by a Chicago firm. — The baseball season was opened at several colleges. — A library building, to cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000, has been offered as a gift to Princeton College. The Boston Horse Show closed, having been a distinct success. ___ John I. Martin, of St Louis, was chosen as sergeant-at-arms of the

Democratic Convention.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman was rebuked by Dr. Gottheil for defending the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan in the pulpit of the Temple Emanu-El. == ng to advocate the extension of the free circulating library system was held in Chickering Hall ____ The 7th Regiment held its twenty ninth indoor athletic games at the armory. Ex-Consul John L. Waller returned and told his story of the trouble in Madagascar and = Stocks were dull and strong.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair generally; possibly with showers in the early The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 47%.

Judging by appearances, the Arctic and Antarctic poles will soon have no further secrets to reveal to the inquiring spirit of the present age, and to those who are in search of new fields of exploration we would recommend an investigation of the so-called Sargasso Sea, which has furnished the theme of more strange tales and legends even than the North Pole. It is to be feared that some of the myths will be destroyed by the article upon the subject published to-day, especially those which would lead one to believe that the Sargasso Sea is a species of floating continent that attracts and swallows all wreckage and vessels which approach too near. The supposition, too, that it is inhabited has no solid foundation. Still the sea presents a very interesting subject for investigation, as its mysteries have by no means been exhausted,

Attention is drawn in our London dispatches of to-day to the interesting diplomatic duel that is in progress between Mr. Chamberlain and President Krüger. Neither the one nor the other appears anxious to retain the statu quo. but while the British Government is determined to diminish the independence and the autonomy of the Boer Republic, the latter is equally decided to put an end to the suzerainty of England. This being the case, there seems to be but little prospect of any understanding, and everything points to the fact that matters are gradually drawing to a head in South Africa, and that before long the question at issue between Boer and Briton will have to be settled by means of an armed contest. It is one that will tax the energies of England, even though she is a colossus as compared with the plucky little Transvaal Republic. For the Boers have more than once inflicted ignominious defeat upon the troops of Queen Victoria.

cently among the public by the news that a couple of privates of the National Guard had been sentenced to imprisonment for pealest Considerable indignation has been excited repay their military dues and fines. Inasmuch as it has generally been supposed until now that the barbarous custom of imprisoning a man for mere debt was obsolete in this State, The ne has taken the trouble to investigate the methods by which there has been what appears to be a revival of this odious practice. From the data upon the subject, which will be to be a revival of this odious practice. nd printed elsewhere in our columns of today, it will be seen that imprisonment for debt. ugh abolished as far as ordinary citizens cerned, still survives for our citizen-solhis is unjust, and demands an immediate remedy, since it is obviously unfair to subject a citisen in pursuit of his ordinary avocats, to the same discipline and penalties as a regular soldier on frontier service.

According to English historians, the Black rope in 1348, was the turning point in the na-Death, or Great Postilence, which ravaged Eual life of Great Britain. All existing instis were shattered by the death of over nelf the population. It proved the close of the mediaeval period and the beginning of modern ewhere in our columns to-day "Exhe" draws attention to the fact that the lisck Death, of which a description is given,

sible that the visitation of this fearful plague and the controversy attracted much attention may prove to the vast Mongolian Empire what it did to England 500 years ago-namely, the turning point in its national life, the close of mediaeval barbarism and the inauguration of a modern and enlightened era. China is a land of magnificent and incalculable possibilities, The influence of Confucianism has been to arrest its material progress and development, and has reduced its teeming population of 400,000,-000 to a condition of intellectual and moral lethargy from which it may yet be awakened, as Great Britain was, by a visitation of that most terrible of all forms of pestilence, the "Black Death."

During the course of the week which opens to-day the people of New-York will enjoy the opportunity of gazing upon the Japanese Moltke -upon the Field Marshal Yamagata, to whose strategy, military science and foresight the marvellous success of the Mikado's troops in their recent war with China was principally due. It is as such that he has been selected by his sovereign to represent the Land of the Rising Sun at the Coronation of the Czar, and our State authorities propose to take advantage of as, the county of Albany in this State. public form of expression of the admiration which the masterly leadership of the Japanese generals and the gallantry of their soldiers during the terrible winter campaign of 1895 excited here in the United States. It is understood that Governor Morton has in view a parade of the First Brigade of the National Guard in honor of our distinguished visitor.

THE MANHATTAN PEOPLE AND OTHERS. Various propositions of a more or less definite character looking to an enlargement of the privileges enjoyed by the Manhattan Company have been made in the course of the last ten years, but they have not led to any important extension of its lines or improvement of its service. The discussion has lately been revived at hearings before the Mayor and in the newspapers, and we are glad of it, for the subject is extremely interesting from more than one point of view to a multitude of persons. The attitude of the Manhattan managers toward this matter has uniformly been unsatisfactory and at times peuliar. Though they have doubtless always been willing to accept concessions from the city on their own terms, based upon the theory that they were conferring a favor upon the people in operating their roads at all, they have never definitely signified a desire to develop their property in accordance with a just estimate of their public obligations. It is perfectly safe to say that this corporation is exceedingly unpopular on account of its consistent record of indifference to the general comfort and welfare. It has always produced the impression that it was doing as little as possible in return for what it had obtained from the city. And this apparently deliberate policy has been especially exasperating for the reason that it has seemed very foolish as well as unbecoming. A different theory of management would have been profitable as well as respectable. It cannot possibly have been judicious, for example, to afflict hundreds of thousands of passengers daily all these years with inferior lights in the cars, when other transportation companies were giving their patrons entire satisfaction in that regard.

Manhattan Company goodwill, it owes itself a reasonable view of proposals concerning elevated railroad extensions. A former Rapid Transit Commission made the company certain definite offers, which were declined. The present Commission, we understand, is not averse to a grant of new privileges under conditions which would presumably accomplish large results without undue sacrifice of public and private rights. That, we think, is a suitable attitude for the people to assume with reference to this matter. A natural feeling of dislike for the company which has done far less for the general convenience than it ought to have done should not prevent the community from consulting its own interests. At present the Manhattan people are obviously planning to increase their dwindling revenues through the acquisition of additional terms which the city can afford to accept. No doubt they would like to appropriate the traffic of the Brooklyn Bridge without expense to themselves, to monopolize Battery Park and to make their own choice of streets for the expansion of their system. Mr. Russell Sage has just given characteristic expression to his views on this general subject, explaining the enormous obligations under which the Manhattan Company has placed the city of New-York, and his disposition to accept an acknowledgment thereof in the form of new and gratultous concessions. But Mr. Sage's opinions in this matter do not coincide with those to which a majority of his fellow-citizens persistently adhere.

But though the community does not owe the

There is another consideration in this case which, if it should come to be thoroughly understood, might be expected to induce a more modest frame of mind in the Manhattan managers. There was a belief amounting to a conviction on the part of citizens who closely followed the protracted and futile proceedings of the old Rapid Transit Commission that the Manhattan Company was the chief obstacle in the way of progress during all that time. Over the present Commission the elevated railroad people have never exercised a similar influence. but there is considerable reason to believe, nevertheless, that they have been working se cretly and industriously during the last year: that they supported the contest before the Supreme Court Commissioners; that they are behind the appeal now pending on constitutional grounds, and that their zeal is not wholly unrelated to the circumstance that the amendments to the Rapid Transit law which were recently reported in both branches of the Legislature have suddenly been recommitted in one branch and are about to be recommitted in the other Now the people of New-York by a large ma jority deliberately voted in favor of the undertaking which the Rapid Transit Commission is faithfully endeavoring to execute, and they are not in a mood to be balked by a corporation which would like to enjoy a permanent monopoly, but which has never been able to meet the requirements of the city, nor willing to do its full duty. We commend this fact to the careful attention of the Manhattan Company and of the Legislature.

FOR UNION OF TWO REALMS.

Amid the diplomatic entanglements and milltary threatenings that now disturb the world the dispute over the succession to the throne of Lippe must not be overlooked. It is as yet a purely domestic affair. Yet so was our own Civil War. It involves the sovereignty of a proud and ancient realm, and the legitimate perpetuation of an ancient dynasty. Upon its settlement depends the rulership of that spot which should, of all in the world, be most sacred to the German spirit of militarism, the field on which Arminius vanquished and destroyed the Roman legions of Varus.

Last year, it will be remembered, the reigning Prince of Lippe-Detmold died, and a dispute arose as to who should be his successor, pending the settlement of which Prince Adolphus of Lippe-Schaumburg, a brother-in-law of the German Emperor, was appointed Regent. There were three claimants, representing respectively the three lines of Lippe-Schaumburg, Lippe-Weissenfeld and Lippe-Biosterfeld. The alleged rights and titles of each were urged with great rehemence by the ablest jurists in the realm.

throughout the Empire. The latest contribution to it comes from Dr. Laband, of the University of Strasburg, who is probably the foremost authority on such matters in all Germany. He has just published a pamphlet, in which he argues that both the Counts of Lippe of the Weissenfeld and Biesterfeld lines must be ruled out of the competition, because some of their female ancestors were of plebelan birth, and that the succession must fall upon the reigning Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, the eldest brother of the present Regent, whose house has in all generations maintained the azure serenity of

If this judgment shall go into effect, the two pulssant realms of Lippe-Detmold and Lippe-Schaumburg will be united under a common head. How great a revolution this will mean in the affairs of Europe may be reckoned from the fact that the former has an area of 469 square miles and a population of J28,495, and the latter an area of 131 square miles and a population of 39,163. Together the United Principalities will therefore have a somewhat larger area than, and just about the same population his few days' stay in New-York to give some | see to what extent this consolidation of forces will affect the domestic balance of power in the German Empire. Probably a micrometer will be required to measure the effect. But why should not the smallest realms have their Revothroughout the civilized world, and especially lutions and their Acts of Settlement as well as the greatest?

IN THE OPEN AIR.

The riders of bicycles are now so formidable In numbers and in zeal that legislatures bow before them, and even the most haughty and arrogant of Aldermen hasten to do their bidding. Our State Senate and Assembly were pretty nearly unanimous in adopting the bill which will compel the railroads to carry wheels without charge as the personal baggage of passengers. It is evident that the wishes of the devotees of the "safeties" carry great weight at Albany and elsewhere. In everything except the backward weather the times smile upon the armies of enthusiasts who find their greatest delight in pushing pedals, and April will soon beam benignantly upon the hosts of votaries of good roads. The chief problem before riders is the finding of sufficient area of easy access for their enjoyment without crowding. So many men, women and children are now adepts with the handle-bars, and so big are the throngs of rapidly advancing pupils in the schools, that ere long our parks and boulevards, our avenues and our streets, may be far too narrow for the legions of eager riders. Meanwhile the makers of wheels are rubbing their hands and chortling in their joy as their bank accounts go jumping up to stupendous totals.

The baseball zealots in this capital are not so cheerful and exultant as are the manufacturers and the users of the bicycles. New-York's baseball club was managed in such a way last year as to deserve much severe criticism, and the management was covered with public disesteem as with a garment at the end of the season. Unfortunately, the men who control the organization are the same narrowness of views and the same peevish petulance which made them so unpopy ular in 1805. The outlook for the New-York Baseball Club is distinctly discouraging, and misfortune could happen to him. many admirers of the game are likely to seek consolation for their griefs and disappointments over the defeats of the New-York nine by devoting themselves to golf or some other form of entertainment. In fact, they may possibly become so despondent and so desperate as to abandon baseball altogether.

The drivers of fast trotters are not much more jubilant than the followers of the so-called National Game. They were anticipating with the highest hopes the use of the Speedway this season. But the work on the Speedway was put in the hands of Tammany contractors, and for a considerable time Tammany office-holders approved careless and unsatisfactory construction. The result is, as a witty after-dinner speaker remarked recently: "We have on our hands a "the bottom has dropped out of it." Hence fast early day, and Jerome-ave, is in a chaotic condition. The men who hold the reins over the Arions and Sunols of the road are not, as a rule, richly endowed with the patience of Job, and, naturally, they are inclined to find fault while their opportunities for their favorite diversion are so restricted as they now are.

But if the baseball worshippers and the lovers of swift trotting stock are downhearted, the wearers of Scotch golfing suits, the keepers of wickets, the members of yacht clubs, and the friends of the thoroughbred have reasons for rejoicing. Golf links abound, and so do steam and sailing yachts, while of cricket players there is no lack. Adorers of rapid running on the racetracks feel sure that the contests of the in 1896 than ever before and better managed. High-class sports of many varieties will flourish in the United States this year. Great flocks of Americans in search of pleasure will go to Europe in 1896 as they have gone in many previous years. But if they look around a little, intelligent Americans can find plenty of fun at home.

DR. STIMSON'S RESIGNATION. An Episcopal clergyman recently told a story

of how a faithful and hard-working rector was forced to resign his charge by the influential woman of the parish, her ground of opposition being the fact that his complexion did not harmonize with the chancel windows and furnishings. Possibly the story was somewhat embellished in the telling; but it is certain that objections quite as frivolous have often been successfully urged against clergymen in all denominations. In the clerical profession adaptability is often as necessary as ability. Indeed, with out it, especially where the church is a purely voluntary organization, depending for its support on the goodwill of the people, it is abso lutely essential that the pastor should be personally and socially, as well as intellectual ly, acceptable to the members of his flock. Ordinarily, a good all-around clergyman finds little difficulty in meeting these requirements; but the best-equipped man may utterly fail to do so, owing to many causes for which he is in no sense responsible. Even though his people may admit that he received his appointment from on high, they are none the less sure that they have the right to terminate it on any pretext that they may see fit to urge. It is not only in the divorce courts that incompatibility of temperament is recognized as a legitimate cause of separation. It reduces to waste paper many a ministerial call that was once looked upon as directly inspired by the Holy Ghost.

The resignation this last week under regret table circumstances of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson from the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, of this city, is in many respects a good illustration of what we have been saying. It is admitted by all who know him that he is a man of more than ordinary intellectual force. As an organizer and worker he has made an honorable record in the churches of which he has been a pastor, and personally he possesses the manners of a cultured Christian gentleman. When he was induced to leave his flourishing St. Louis church, to become the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle as the successor of Dr. Taylor, everybody believed that he was the ideal man for the place. Yet, after a short pastorate, he has felt it his duty to resign his charge,

owing to the passive, if not active, opposition of

fulness and ability were not denied; it was admitted that his preaching was spiritual and uplifting; but the admirers of Dr. Taylor failed to find in it the peculiar qualities that distinguished the preaching of their former pastor. So far as the public knows, this was the only objection to Dr. Stimson; in his ministrations he was himself and not a replica of Dr. Taylor, It suggests, in somewhat different form, the story of the rector referred to above. Broadway Tabernacle does not ask that its pastor shall harmonize with its chancel furnishings, for the good reason, among others, that it has no chancel. But it would appear that many of its members do expect that its new incumbent shall reproduce the intellectual and spiritual tone colors of its late revered pastor, and when he fails to do that, as any man must, he finds that his usefulness as a pastor is ended. That, in brief, is the meaning of Dr. Stimson's resigna-

We would not be understood as speaking in

criticism of the officers of the Tabernacle. How-

ever irrational and unjust to Dr. Stimson it may have been, the opposition to him because he was not another Dr. Taylor was a fact; and, charged as they were with the guardianship of the church's pecuaiary interests, the officers were in duty bound to take account of that fact, It would, perhaps, be too much to say that nobody was to blame for the unfortunate outcome of Dr. Stimson's pastorate. But the public are not altogether in a position to apportion the blame just where it may belong. The fact that is evident is that a clergyman, admirably equipped for the work of a pastor, has had the misfortune not to succeed in one particular church, owing to special circumstances existing there. That he has succeeded in churches in the past is a matter of record, and that he will succeed in the future in some other church is the hope and belief of all who are privileged to know him either personally or by reputation. As for the Broadway Tabernacle, while we hope that it will find a pastor with whom all its members will be able to work in cordial sympathy and harmony, we fear it will not succeed in doing so if it continues to look for an exact reproduction of Dr. Taylor. Unless rumor is much at fault, even Dr. Taylor in his latter years did not altogether succeed in holding the congrega-

tion together. There are many flippant sneers current about the easy life of a clergyman; but so far as the clergy of the great cities are concerned, these sneers are entirely pointless. No men in the community work harder than such clergymen as Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Faunce or Dr. Rainsford-to name only a few who are more prominently before public. Not only must the metropolitan pastor be an effective preacher; he must good parish organizer and an able man of business. In fact, he must have much the same equipment as a railroad or bank president. The first Apostles said it was not reason that they should leave the Word of God-that is, preaching pure and simple-and serve tables or attend to the more secular side of Christian work. But the modern city paster to-day must do both, and do them pre-eminently well, else he will speedily find himself out of the running. It does not showing this year the same lack of judgment, | follow, therefore, that a clergyman who receives a metropolitan call is to be congratulated. For, unless he has the many special gifts and aptitude that a city paster should possess no greater

A DEBT OF HONOR.

When the North was in terror on account of Lee's invasion which culminated at Gettysburg, twenty-six regiments of the New-York National Guard and numerous volunteers from New-Jersey and Maryland promptly responded to an appeal for aid in resisting his approach. The service which they thus rendered was patriotic and valuable in a high degree. Such was the official estimate of it at the time, and there has never been a different opinion from that day to this. These men were not drawn from their as fine as their help was indispensable. The "Tammany Speedway, and the trouble is that quality of their act was fitly recognized in the order of the War Department that medals of privileges, but it is safe to say that the terms horses are not likely to be seen on the Speed. honor should be presented to them as a token of National gratitude.

The promise was made, but it has never been redeemed. It is not agreeable to the country that this repreach should have been incurred, and the obligation to remove it so far as possible has not diminished with the passing years. For the purpose of discharging this sacred obligation of the Government, Congressman Quigg has introduced a joint resolution which provides that medals suitably inscribed shall be struck and in the name of Congress presented to survivors of the volunteer forces to whom the original promise was made, or to such survivors of their families as the President may designate. The Senate and Assembly at Albany have properly advocated the resolution; it ought to be adoptturf in the Empire State will be more attractive ed in Congress by a unanimous vote and a debt of honor paid.

THE SILVER BOLTERS. The performances in Utah will assuredly ad-

monish the Republican House not to be particularly hasty in acting on bills for the admission of other silver States. There are enough Senators already who represent, or at least feel disposed to represent, nothing under the sun but one relatively small interest, of which the annual product is not a two-hundredth part of the production of manufactures. If there are to be bolters to the Silver party this year, as some men threatch, it may be as well to let Territories grow for a while, until they have become something more than mining camps, and have acquired some ideas of money and of government broader than those which the mining camp appears to teach.

The so-called Republicans of Utah would like to have their delegates to the St. Louis Convention go out of it unless they can have their own way about silver coinage. This latest-born child of the Union assumes rather prematurely the role of dictator. The rest of the world is not yet aware that Utah possesses such superiority in education, in practical knowledge, in business experience or in morals, as to be entitled to dictate to seventy-two millions of American citizens, whose wise government of the countrty has made something like a decent society and a state of freedom possible in Utah. It might, perhaps, be as well for the Mormon element to refrain from thrusting itself too prominently before the eyes of the people just at present, and modesty in attempting to dictate a National polley would be in that new State hightly becom-

Whether the bolting silver Senators "mean nothing but a bluff," as some affirm, or really intend to bolt and set up a candidate of their own, in either case their threats will go far to move the Republican National Convention to an extremely definite and positive statement of Republican principles and purposes. That statement, it is safe to say, will be precisely what the silver Senators aforesaid do not want and will not approve. They have been pretending to be Republicans, these Senators who have voted to defeat a tariff bill proposed by the party, and have excused themselves by palpably untruthful constructions of the National platform of 1892. This year they are likely to get in answer to their threats a platform which they will not find it easy to misconstrue. There is practically no difference whatever in the opinion of Republicans in twenty-five States which are able to elect a President, a majority of the

Senate and a majority of the House, and every

nany members of the congregation. His faith- threat by silver men, every fraudulent construc-

tion of past Republican platforms, strongly impels this vast body of Republican voters to state their purpose so flatly that neither silvermine owners nor silver-stock speculators nor anybody else can mistake it.

The surface railroads of Brooklyn are stout enough rivals in their regular business, but when their common interests are threatened, or they think they are, by the proposal of the elevated roads to run trains directly across the Bridge, they find no difficulty in joining hands to prevent, if possible, the carrying out of the project. The old proverb about misery making strange bedfellows can now have a new meaning read into it.

After those Olympic games our nomenclature must be revised. Instead of Boston vaunting herself as the Athens of America, it must be Athens's highest ambition to be known as the Boston of Greece.

The Naval Appropriation bill has been well amended in one respect; that is, in substituting three torpedo-boat catchers at 30 knots an hour for five torpedo-boats at 26 knots. The three will be worth twice as much as the five would have been. For all craft of that style, 30 knots an hour is now the minimum effective speed.

PERSONAL.

An old Amherst man recalls the fact that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was a member first glee club ever sent out by Amherst. He played the accompaniments on a plane or organ.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in referring the other day to his projected visit to Constantinople spoke warmly in praise of the Sultan. "When all Europe was against me," he said, "the Sultan was my friend. He has never wavered for one moment in his kindness to me personally, and I owe him a debt of gratitude I can never repay. For years,"
added, "I have been the most detested man
Europe, and now I am about to visit all the Cou
which until now have failed to recognize me
will be an interesting journey, and I hope me
good to my country may result from it."

Father Elliott, of the Paulist Fathers, of this city, apparently does not agree with that the Anglican Church is a feeder to the Church of Rome. At his recent mission to Protestants in Pittsburg some one asked him if this was true, and his reply was: "From my observation it is not true that the Anglican Church furnishes the largest num-ber of converts."

As Queen Victoria was in France the other day when the French census returns were taken, her name will be included among the residents of France. A London paper points out that many ther royal persons will also be registered in schedules. Among them are the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the King of the Belgians and Princess Clementine, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Czarowitz, the Grand Duke Michael, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duchess Oiga, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Grand Duchess of Mcklenberg-Schwerin, and several others.

The Rev. Dr. Swallow, who was for some time Editor of "The Pennsylvania Methodist" and manager of the denominational bookstore in Harrisburg. Penn., is being suggested by his friends as a sultab successor to the late Dr. Hunt as agent of the Book Concern in this city. Inasmuch as the other agent is Dr. Eaton, Dr. Swallow's election would make it necessary to say that Eaton and Swallow were the agents of the Book Concern—a grotesque collocation of words that would rob the office of much of its

English papers say that Crawford Marley, who recently died in New-Zealand at the age of eighty-three, was the last survivor of those who had a ride on Stephenson's No. 1 engine when the Stockton and Darlington Railway was first opened. He was about thirteen years of age at the time, and, with two other boys, he went to see the "iron horse," which other boys, he went to see the "iron horse," which was brought from Newcastle on a dray by eight horses. When the locomotive had been paced on the line, George Stephenson's brother, Joseph, who was in charse of it, asked the lads to run to a farmhouse for some buckets, and the boiler was filled from a spring near at hand. The fire having been lighted and steam raised, the boys, in return for their assistance, were invited to have a ride.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Inverness (Scotland) paper places Judas Mac-Cabaeus in its list of famous Scotchmen.

"To think that there was a fire last night, and I didn't get it," mouned the conflagration reporter. "Never mind," said the police reporter, consolingly, "you"ll get the fire as soon as the old man hears about it."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The Harvard Co-operative Society, which was orprise by an offer of bounty. Their motive was gantzed by Harvard students so that they might get their supplies of clothing, books, etc., at a cheap operative rate, has done a larger business each year since its foundation. In 1893-94 the business amounted to \$118,500; in 1894-95 to \$236,000.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-Don't you think there was a ood deal of truth in the Rev. Mr. Long's sermon to-day?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes; especially when he said it was impossible for any of us to tell when the end would come.—(Yonkers Statesman.

A London paper says that the Coroner of Islingon held an inquest the other day on the death of Sarah Glendinning, ninety-five years old, a woman of independent means, who died from syncope. It was stated in evidence that this ancient dame had had good health, was extremely active, and "was an excessive brandy-drinker, sometimes taking as much as a bottle and a half a day,"

Increase of Poverty.—Mistress—That young man who called to see you last night, Jane, stayed very

who called to see hother, mum.

Jane—It was me brother, mum.

"But, Jane, I have noticed thirty-seven different men in your commany within the last two years, and each one, you said, was your brother."

"Yes, mum. Poor folks allers have large families, mum."—(New-York Weekly.

The pastor of the Nazareth Church, of Berlin, Germany, refused to confirm a class of children the other Sunday unless they removed their buttonhole bouquets. On hearing this some of the parents exhorted their children not to obey the pastor, while others went into hysterics. In the mean while the pastor read a minatory passage of Scripture, which increased the excitement, and then he sent for the police. Finally all were confirmed, but two recalcitrants, and everybody left the church feeling angry

Left Out in the Cold.—"Jacques, how is it you never bring any good marks home from school?"
"Oh! papa, there are such a lot of us that when my turn comes there are none left."—(La Famille.

The last report of the free libraries of the State Massachusetts shows that there are less than twenty towns in the State without free circulating libraries. In 256 towns and cities the libraries are owned and managed by the municipality. In thirty-six other towns the municipality is represented in the management. In twenty other towns the municipality, though not managing the libraries, appropriates money for their support. There are only seventeen libraries which have no connection with the municipality. During the last three years the number of bound volumes in the free libraries of the State has increased from 2,759,400 to 3,139,637, and in the last year there was a circulation of 6.267.061 books.

Mistress (angrily)—Bridget, I find that you wore one of my low-necked evening dresses to the 'busdrivers' ball last evening. It's the worst piece of impudence I ever heard of. You ought to be ashamed of yourself!

Bridget (meekly)—Oi wuz, mum—Oi wuz. And me young mon said if Oi iver wore sich an ondacent dress in public ag'in he'd breck our ingagement.—(Tit Bits.

John Maguire, an antiquarian, of Butte, Mont.,

says that a copy of "The London Philosophical Journal" of 1832 contains an account of a curious Chinese mirror, which had the power to reflect upon a screen by the aid of the sun's rays objects on the back of the mirror, the mirror being made of Chinese silver, a composition of tin and copper "The Journal" stated that there were but few of the mirrors then in existence, and that they were evidently the remains of a lost art. From this he infers that the X ray was originally discovered by the Chinese. This claim will surprise no one; for sooner or later, every great discovery that has tended to advance civilization is attributed to the Chinese, and yet, strangely enough, the Chinese are now to the civilization that has grown out of their dis-

She is waiting to meet relatives who are coming on the train.

See her rush eagerly to meet them.

They have come.

They are her dear cousins.

Fifth or sixth cousins.

See the haste with which she runs to kiss Cousin Arabella.

She doesn't lose an instant.

But she is not in such a hurry to kiss Cousin lack.

When she sees him approaching she does not

When she seems almost provoked because he wants to hiss her.
She keeps him waiting while—
She lifts her veil.—(Chicago Tribune.

Easter week has come and gone, and although brought with it a great many weddings, there was no abrupt change in social life. Of course, the brides had everything their own way, except, per-haps, the weather, which on Monday was disagree able enough, but on the following day was positively disheartening to even the most blithesome couple this laggard spring season did not prevent the wed the attendance at the church ceremony or the fer tivities which came later. The week began rather well with tableaus, which were given at Sherry's or fonday afternoon under eminent patronage, to aid George Washington, at Mount Vernon. The enter tainment was successful in that it netted a handsome sum for the object for which it was given.
Other incidents of the week included the final meetings of the dancing class known for several years
as Mrs. John T. Hall's; a meeting of Mrs. Joseph
T. Low's dancing class, now managed by Mrs. Anson W. Hard; the last meeting of the Thursday
Evening Ciub, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur M. Dodge; the closing meeting of the Evening Badminton Club, and the reception and dance
given on Friday night by the Second Division of
the Naval Reserve on board the New-Hampshire.
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave a theatre party
at the Lyceum Theatre, with supper at the Waldorf
after the play, on Thursday night, in honor of Miss
Lawrence, of Boston, who has been their guest for
a few weeks. Among the other guests were Miss
Bend, Miss Burden, Miss Bishop, Meredith Howland, Ellot Gregory.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Congdon Wood, whose man riage took place in St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday afternoon, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamship Kalser Wilhelm for a three months' tour on the Continent. A large reception in honor of the young couple was given on Friday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood, the parents of the bridegroom, at their home, No. 8 East Sixty-thirdst. The eight bridesmaids assisted in receiving.

If there is any dependence to be placed on the old saying, Miss Louise Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Hampden Robb, the bride of Wednesday, will be a very happy woman, for the sun beamed most graciously on that day. The wedding of Miss Mr. Livingston crowded St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, with people who are continually spoken of in social gatherings. The continually spoken of in social gatherings. The display of spring millinery and costumes was be-wildering in its variety and beauty, and the decorations of the chance; arranged by Hodgson added considerably to the beauty of the scene. The bride, an exceedingly beautiful girl, was dressed in extremely good taste. Her gown of white satin was not burdened with lace, but on the corsage was worn a handsome d'amond star, a gift from Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, her sister. The reception at the Park-ave, home of Mr. and Mrs. Robb was the largest of the season.

The fashionable wedding of Thursday was that of Miss Helen Schermerhorn Kingsland, daughter of Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland, to Newbold Morris, which was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church in the afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated with apple blossoms, heather and white roses, with a profusion of paims in the chancel. Choral music was a feature of the occasion, the selections being sung by the regular vested choir of the draped at the corsage and sleeves with point lace, the gift of Mrs. William Astor, a relative, was given away by her grandfather, Benjamin S. Welles. No bride in months has worn more beautiful jewels than did Mrs. Morris, whose mother gave her a necklace of pearls, terminating in a diamond class, A diamond star from her grandfather and a diamond crescent from the bridegroom fastened the lace on the corsage, while the lace veit was confined to the coiffure with a superb diamond thara, a present from John G. Wendel. The bridal gifts, which numbered several hundred, included a diamond and pearl ornament from Mrs. Orme Wilson; a chest of small silver from James H. Jones; a large silver dish from Mrs. Orme Wilson; a chest of small silver from James H. Jones; a large silver vase from William Waldorf Astor; a jewelled clock from Mrs. William Schermerhorn; a silver claret jug from Mr, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit; a diamond and encrested watch from Cornelius Kingsland, and an entire outfit of large silver pieces from Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, the parents of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, with Mrs. Kingsland, will sail for Europe on Weinesday, where they expect to remain for at least a year, Mrs. Kingsland, however, will return to New-York in the autumn. necklace of pearls, terminating in a diamond class,

Another wedding on Thursday which attracted the attention of fashionable society was celebrated in St. Thomas's Church at noon. The bride was Miss Eastman Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, and the bridegroom Alfred Ronald Conkling. Miss Johnson made a remarkably handsome bride, and the bridegroom's gift, a large aigrette of diamonds, shone with superb brilliancy in her colfiure. Mr. Conkling and his bride sail for Europe on Wednesday for an eighteen months' trip through foreign lands. It is their intention to visit China and Japan before they return to New-York.

Weddings will be a feature of the present week

on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Miss Edith Crane Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lefferts, of No. 308 Lexington-ave., will be mard to William Bradford Allen, of Hartford, Conn. in Calvary Church. Bishop Satterlee, the former rector of the church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the of the bride's parents. The color scheme of the wedding will be yellow and white, both as to the decorations in the chancel and the bridesmalding owns. Miss Elsie Lefferts will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Sarah Crane, Miss Jane Fales, Miss Mollie Hayes, Miss Albertine Obertoufer and the bride's cousin, Miss May W. Lefferts, will be the bride's cousin, Miss May W. Lefferts, will be the bridesmaids. Trowbridge Alien will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be Theodore Hart, Alexander Rogers, Blair Williams and Winthrop McKim. The wedding of Miss Lillian Nathan to Dr. F. A. Sternberg, will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride, No. 414 East Fiftieth-st. Only the relatives of the couple will be present at the ceremony. wedding will be vellow and white, both as to

Wednesday will be a busy day with weddings. One of the largest on this day will take place in the Church of the Incarnation. The bride will be Miss Ottille Force, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas C. Force, and the bridegroom Lloyd Bowen Sander-The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, the rector of the Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. W. of Stamford, Conn. The bridal party will include a maid of honor and four bridesmaids-Miss Marguemaid of honor and four bridesmaids—Miss Marguerite Force, sister of the bride; Miss May Braith-maite, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marion Willard, Miss Louise Elliabeth Lacy and Miss Lilian Callender. The best man will be the bridegroom's brother, Harold Sanderson, of England. The ushers will be another brother of the bridegroom, George Sanderson, of Virginia; A. P. Heinze, of Broxilya; George Woodman, of Hoston; L. B. Stoddart, W. P. Lough, W. H. Goodwin, ir. C. C. Patterson and W. S. Callender. After the ceremony there will be a reception for relatives and intimate friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Force, No. 25 East Thirty-ninth-st.

Another wedding on this day will be that o

Miss Suzanne M. Dillon, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. John Forest Dillon, of No. 671 Madison-ave., to Gerrard Warriner, of Eastbourne, England, sich will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. David man. Miss Dillon will wear a gown of white satisf simply trimmed with embroideries of silver and pearl. Her veil of tulle will be fastened with orange best man will be Wyllys Terry, of Brooklyn. There will be no maid of honor or bridesmaids. Because of a recent death in the bride's family the customof a recent death in the bride's family the customary reception will be dispensed with. The marriage
of Miss Estelle J. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Henry Clark, to William Wright Harrel,
fr., will take place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 42
East Sixtleth-st. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, will
perform the marriage ceremony, which will be supplemented by a large reception. There will be
neither bridesmaids nor maid of honor. Mr. Harel's best map will be his brother, Frederick Harrel.
The ushers will be Christopher E. Harrel, of Bridgeport, a coustn of the bridegroom; Ernest Von der
Smith Clark, Charles Henry Clark, jr., brothers of
the bride, and J. S. Bassett. Miss Louisa Shaw, daughter of the late Smith E

Shaw, will be married to Harry Clifford, jr., on Wednesday evening next at the home of her mother, No. 127 West Ninety-fourth-st. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rossiter, paster of the North Presbyterian Church. It will be lowed by a reception. Mrs. James R. Wood has issued invitations for the wedding of her daugh ter, Miss Ida Wood, to Singleton Van Schaick at the Church of the Holy Communion on Wednesday afternoon. A fashionable out-of-town wedding on Wednesday will occur in St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, at noon. The bride will be Miss Fanny Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor, jr., and the bridegroom Joseph Clark Baldwin, jr., of this city. A special train for the invited guests from this city will leave the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock, and rethe Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock, and returning will leave Mamaroneck at 3:30 o'clock. Stages will convey the guests to and from the trains. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Leonidas B. Baldwin, of Easton, Md., and the wedding breakfast will follow at Chrismere, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, at Mamaroneck. Miss Alexandrina Taylor will be her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Elizabeth Rathbone, Miss Anne B. Rddy, Miss Matilda Eddy and Miss Miss Anne B. Rddy, Miss Matilda Eddy and Miss Effie Mason. Mr. Baldwin gave his farewell bachellor dinner on Friday evening last at his home, No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home. No-clor dinner on Friday evening last at his home.